## BECOMING A STRONG CLUB

The Irish-Americans Increasing Largely the Harrison and Morton Ranks.

Poultry-Dealer Tells Why the Mills Bill Af fects Farmers-Democrats Mismanaged the State Debt-Other Political Items.

The Irish American Protective Club of this city is beginning to assume very decisive proportions. At a meeting held last night, to take preliminary steps toward receiving the Irish-American protectionists of Chicago, who come here to see General Harrison on Saturday, the attendance was so large that it was difficult for those who came late to obtain a standing place in the room which the club has rented in the Talbot block. Many new names were added to the membership roll, and the outlook for the club is so bright that the heartiest enthusiasm prevails. It was expected to retain the present meeting room during the campaign, but it became evident last night that it would be far from adequate to hold even the ordinary business meetings of the club, and one of the subfects discussed was the securing of another and larger room.

President Ward, at the opening of the meeting, said that he had assurances that there would be a very large number of Irishmen from Chicago on the occasion mentioned-in all probability seven or eight hundred-and be thought it behooved the Irish-Americans of this city who sympathized with them in their views concerning protection to turn out and meet them at the depot, and extend whatever other courtesies it might seem proper to a committee appointed for the purpose to do. For himself, he would like to see the occasion made an important one, in having a big turn-out-one that would send the Chicago visitors away well pleased with the Irish-Americans of Indianapolis. Captain Keldeher, Ed Nolan, Frank Ryan and others spoke spon the subject, agreeing with President Ward that an effort should be made to have the event an imposing one. They thought it would be a good idea to have Mesars. Sullivan and Finerty make addresses in Tomlinson Hall. This saggestion was greeted with applause. It was anmounced that a number of Irish-American clubs in the smaller cities of the State had signified their intention of being present, among them the one at Greencastle. It was finally decided to appoint a committee of arrangements, who should make a report at the regular meeting of the club on Thursday evening. This committee consists of Edward Nolan, James Cotter, Captain Kelleher, M. Maroney, Bernard Mullen, R. S. Coulter and Thomas F. Quill. These gentlemen will meet to-night in the rooms of the club n Talbott Block.

After this matter was disposed of the club was entertained by the reading of a letter from on Irish-American living in one of the smaller sities of the State who had written President Ward enclosing \$10 and expressing his heartiest wishes for the success and increase of the club. The letter contained some salient reasons why an Irishman should support the Republican tick-et this year, and the reading of it created applause. There was some discussion as to whether the club should receive contributions of money from any source, but it was finally dedefraying of any expenses that might be in-

Before the meeting adjourned brief speeches were made by two or three, among them being Captain O'Brien, who wondered why Irishmen had so long delayed annexing themselves to that party which had "protected the people against England, the Confederates, the devil, and free trade," a sentiment that was uproarously applauded. The same speaker urged bringing the young men into the organization. Said he: "We want our children to be able to cite this as the organization which did so much to assist in the lection of General Harrison, and in firmly establishing those great principles upon which he s making a canvass, and in which we who are here have so great a personal interest."

There are at present but a half dozen or so of

young men in the organization, but it is expect-

ed that in the next few days a large number of them will have placed their names upon the membership roll. In the language of one of the speakers. "No one is more liberal-minded and po one is giving the political situation more careful and independent thought in the present campaign than the young men of Irish descent." big attendance of Irish-Americans desired at the regular meeting Thursday night. The meeting will convene in the club rooms in Talbot Block. and then if a larger room is required the meeting will adjourn to Pfafilin Hall, or some other conwenient place. If the present rooms of the club have to be given up, some handsome decorations will have to be torn down. In addition to excellent pictures of Harrison and Morton, the soom is adorned in other ways, particularly with the national colors. There are also banging conspicuously such mottoes as "Good temper and moderation in politics is true Amerieanism," and "Intoleration and ignorance go

hand in hand." Protected Poultry.

The handling of poultry in the Indianapolis markets is gradually on the increase. Since 1883 the supply has grown to three times its former size, and this fact is due only to the advantageous circumstances under which the Intheir production. Under the Republican system of a high protective tariff, a duty of 10 per cent. has been fixed upon dressed poultry, but under the proposed conditions of the Mills bill it is relegated to the free list. Although poultry is not as staple in this market as it is in New York or Chicago, it is sufficiently dealt in to be seriously affected by the proposition to put it on the free list. "What would be the effect of the Mills bill

upon your trade!" was asked of Arthur Jordan "The operation of the Mills bill would in time crowd the Indiana farmers right out of poultryraising. As it is at present, there is hardly any money in poultry to the producer. He is paid, on an average, six cents a pound from November to March, and the consumer pays from ten to twelve cents a pound. Anyone can readily see that if by imported poultry our own is cut

down two cents on the pound it would be practically impossible for the farmer to realize anything at all selling, as he would, at four cents a pound. The only result would be to destroy his trade altogether, and a great many farmers depend largely upon the profits realized from

their poultry for support."
"Is this fact pretty generally understood by those mostly interested?"

"No, it is not; and that is the very reason they should investigate the matter. The trouble is right here: They all think that if poultry is out on the free list they will have more chickens and game in their States. Now, a moment's thought will convince asyone that the case is exactly the reverse. Fut poultry on the free list and you kill the home market, and, as a consequence, up goes the selling price at once. The Mills bill can only be construed in one way. It wants to crowd out the American fowl, and, in its place, substitute the English. This simply means a cramping up of our American farmer into closer financial quarters, and the feeding of English mouths out of our pockets."

Senator Grady's Talk.

Masonic Hail was well filled, last night, by an audience of Democrats, who listened to Senator Thomas F. Grady, of New York, while he explained why, as was stated by the presiding officer, James Derry, be, after voting against Cleveland in 1884, was going to support him this year. The speaker neglected to make the explanation until the close of his speech, when he gave as his reason for not supporting Cleveland four years ago his record as Governor. Had Cleveland done the things as President he did as Governor, Mr. Grady would not be for him in campaign. He said he confessed, that he once to unite with his party. failed but he was determined that the truth should be known. The enthusiasm last night was evidently below what the speaker anticipated, for on several occasions, to keep up a moderate amount, reference was made to Thomas A. Hendricks. Tariff was principally the subject of his talk, together with a strong assurance from a Democratic point of view the State of New York would be found in line for Cleveland an old colored so'ger like me to make a speech and Thurman. He based his belief on the in- and not get over de line of politics. Now, I telligence of the people. A strong effort looks upon dat flag and its stands fur great was made to win sympathy from the Irish pres- principles wich de so'gers fit. ent in a story the speaker related about his dar's no politics in dat, father being an exile from Ireland. His remarks | dar was a great party father being an exile from Ireland. His remarks on the Mills bill were in keeping with those of local Democratic politicians. The workingman. Be said, under Republican rule, had been getting party. Now you wants to know who God's party. Now you wants to know who God's party. Now you wants to know who God's party. The Chinese must go. poorer and poorer. He didn't believe that Indiana could be kept from the Democrats. Cleveland's retaliatory message on the fisheries trealand's retaliatory message on the fisheries trealan

question of the soldiers present if any of them had suffered from the lockjaw in reading the war articles in Scribner's Magazine.

Senator Grady is a man of dudish appearance. He was attired in a suit of black, cut in the height of fashion, while a pair of pointed-toe patent leather shoes adorned his feet. The Democrats expected a rousing speech, but it failed in that, being the usual round of misrepresentation from beginning to end. The Sena-tor left last night for California, where he is to make twenty speeches. After that he says he will return to New York with the glad massage that the Golden State will show handsome returns for the party he represents.

The State Debt Increase.

When one asks for the amount and condition of the State debt the question opens the way for comment wholly unfavorable to Democratic financiering. Not only this, but it leads to investigation that is prolific in facts and figures entirely opposed to any claim the Democrats may assert to having been careful and economical managers of the State funds. When the Republicans took charge of Indiana's finances, in 1881, the foreign debt was \$1,093,395.12, the domestic, \$3,904,783.22. At the end of the fiscal year, October 31, 1881, the foreign debt had been reduced to \$971,825.12 and the domestic debt remained the same. When the Democrats, who succeeded in 1883, closed the fiscal year, October 31, 1886, just preceding the return Republican control, they showed the foreign and domestic debts greatly increased, the former reaching \$1,701,-325. 12, and the domestic \$4,304,783.22. These are the figures appearing in the last report of James H. Rice, Auditor of State, but they do not tell the whole story of mismanagement. From January, 1883, to January, 1887, the Democratic efficers made such a muddle of their financiering that they can show no better record than this, which the present Republican State officers found on beginning their administration:

Foreign debt under Republican administration, Oct. 31, 1882..... Foreign debt, Democratic administration, Oct. 31, 1886, as shown by 1,701,825.12 Auditor of State's report.....

\$730,000.00

117,143.49

15,319.04

150,000.00

Increase..... Add to this: Payment of interest on State debt made by the Republicans, which should have been made under the Democratic administration, Oct. 10, 1886..... Overdraft, account general fund, for year ending Oct. 31, 1886..... Vouchers allowed by Democratic ad-

ministration for additional hospitals for the insane, and nearly all d under present Kepub ministration..... Anticipated revenue by Democrats, caused by the general fund being overdrawn by them..... Difference of balance in Treasury Oct. 31, 1882, and Oct. 31, 1886

510,317.67 288,097.76 against Democratic administration Actual increase of State debt under four years of Democratic admin-

istration......\$1,810,877.96 This sets forth that the Democrats not only increased the debt, but left affairs in such shape that it will require some time in restoring them to the good condition in which they found them on succeeding the Republicans in 1883.

The News from Maine.

Great interest was expressed concerning the returns from Maine last night, both by Repub lleans and Democrats, although the latter bad their hopes held within bounds by recalling the poor showing they made in Vermont a week ago. The Republicans were not disturbed, nor did cided to accept the amount sent and devote it to | they count upon an unusual list of gains. No predictions made yesterday or early in the evening touched the Blaine mark of four years ago. It was felt by the Republicans that if moderate gains over the vote of 1886 were secured they would be sufficient to indicate the forthcoming victory for their party throughout the country. But last night everybody wanted to be kept advised as to the run of the returns, and as early as 7:30 o'clock the telephone in the Journal office began to bring in the question: "Have you heard from Maine?" This was repeated every few minutes, sometimes with the variation, "How is Maine going?" or "What's your latest from the Pine Tree State!" In addition to this there were many visitors at the office on a search of like information. The first returns giving gains led some to hope for better results that they expected, but all were confident of a decisive vote. General Harrison during the evening received several telegrams from the leaders in Maine, among the first to be handed to him being the encouraging news telegraphed him by Joseph H. Manly. After this the telegrams grew in interest as the gains increased. One of the latest received was the following: AUGUSTA, Sept. 10.

Benjamin Harrison, Indianapolis: Returns up to 9 o'clock indicate that the Republic n candidate will have more than 20,000 majority over the Democratic candidate, the largest majority since 1866. The Prohibition vote falls off every-JAMES G. BLAINE.

So anxious were the people to hear the news that as early as 7 o'clock last evening reporters and other persons who were supposed to have information were balted on the streets with the interrogation, "Is there anything from Maine yet?" About the hotel corridors and wherever a crowd of men were congregated every man was asked if he had anything to tell. "If we can only carry the State with as big a majority as it gave at the State election four years ago, we will feel like rejoicing a week. said a Republican on Washington street. Another felt confident that, as that State went so went the Union. The people were somewhat disappointed because no arrangements had been made for receiving bulletins. "I would access to some room where bulletine were being received," said one over-anxious man. When the first news was received, an enthusiastic Republican remarked, "I'll bet you can't find a Democrat to-morrow who will bet on Alabama going Democratic." Another replied, "They ave already quit betting on Indiana and New

The Workingmen for Protection.

John Jarrett, ex-president of the Amal gamated Association of Iron and Steel-workers. has spent more than a month making speeches in the interest of the Republican national candidates, in Illinois and Wisconson. He was at the New Denison last night, enroute from the Northwest to Hammond, this State, where he will speak to-night. At Peoria he addressed a meeting at which there were over 1,000 Democrats present, several of whom, he said, at the conclusion of his speech, grasped him by the hand, complimenting and assuring him they would give their support to Harrison and protection. He made fourteen speeches in Wisconsin and seven in Illinois. At Joliet there was a grand demonstration, fully 8,000 people listening with interest to his discussion of the tariff. In that city is a club called the Workingmen's Protective Tariff Marching Club, with a membership of over 700, and 300 of whom were. until two months ago. Democrats. "I have not the slightest doubt of General Harrison's election," said Mr. Jarrett. "All I want is to see the issue clearly drawn and maintained. The question with the workingmen is that the tariff be regulated so as to control competition between themselves and foreign workingmen.' On Wednesday night Mr. Jarrett will address a labor meeting at Michigan City. He will speak in this State every night this week, and on Mon-day evening of next week he will address the grand mass-meeting of workingmen in Cleve-land, O., from which city he will go to his home, in Pittsburg, remain one week and then return to Indiana, to make speeches until the close of the campaign.

Cannot Stand Cleveland, A letter was received yesterday by T. B. Linn, of this city, from a prominent railroad man in Jersey City, N. J., in which the following occurs: "Your grand townsman, General Harrison, is sweeping through this section like a house a-fire, gaining hundreds of votes daily. New York, New Jersey and Connecticut are sure for him. We can't stand Grover's freetrade nonsense. I voted for him four years ago, but no money could tempt me to vote for him again. Let England take care of herself. I am an American and a protectionist, and there are tens of thousands here who are shoulder to shoulder with me."

Religion and Patriotism. Last Sunday, while the old soldiers at the Terre Haute reunion were holding a free-andeasy sort of a love feast, a colored brother was called out and delivered himself about as follows: "Mr. Cheerman-It's mighty hard fur But

can tell what I said dar, so as not to have de politics here. I tole dem there that I belongs to God's party, and dey at once wanted to know who was God's party, an' I tole them it was de

Republicau party." It is unnecessary to say that that meeting was considerably mixed, but the crowd of old "G. A. R.'s," which Henri Watterson says means "generally a Republican," was enthusiasticin cheering the brother who gave some new light on God's party. Rev. J. E. Brant, who presided at that meeting, says one might as well try to stop lightning or dam the Niagara as to stop the flow of political sentiment at a free-and-easy old soldiers meeting. Patriotism and religion gives a dynamite campaign that is hard to suppress.

Returned to His Old State. General Cyrus Bussey, of New York, opened bis campaign in this State at New Castle yesterday, and will speak at Liberty on Wednesday. General Bussey spent twenty years of his life in Indiana. His father, Rev. Amos Bussey, was for twenty-five years a minister of the Methodist Church in southeast Indiana. The General served through the whole war, having gone into service as colonel of the Third Iowa Cavalry. He participated in the Arkansas campaign, commanding a brigade at the battle of Pea Ridge where the Indiana brigade, composed of the Eighth, Eighteenth and Twenty-second Indiana Infantry and First Indiana Battery, so greatly distinguished themselves. He afterward commanded that brigade. General Bussey Hovey's also had a brigade in General division, in the district of Arkansas, and during the siege of Vicksburg was chief of cavalry under General Sherman, participating in the second campaign against Jackson with General Hovey. He is, therefore, able to speak advisedly of that distinguished officer. During the campaign General Bussey will speak in the following counties: Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Jennings, Scott, Jackson and Bartholomew. He is well informed on the tariff question. He was for six years president of the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, and has given the tariff and American commerce much attention.

Gaining to Franklin. Harvey B. Stout, deputy city clerk, returned yesterday from a brief visit to Laurel, Franklin county, his former home. He says the Republicans never were so enthusiastic in that county as now. In the township in which Laurel is situated the poll shows a gain of forty-two for the Republicans. Quite a number of leading citizens who always voted the Democratic ticket have announced for Harrison and Morton. One of them, a business man. Huntzinger by name, has requested that a Republican pole be raised

Political Notes. Congressman Mills is to speak here at Tom-

in front of his place of business, and it will be

inson Hall on the 19th inst. The First Voters' club will meet to-night in Su perior Court No. 3 to receive their uniforms. General Hovey went last night to the national encampment of the G. A. R. at Columbus He will return to this State on Friday.

Dr. W. B. Fletcher, late superintendent of the Insane Hospital, who has discarded the Demo cratic party, will speak at Tomlinson Hall Friday evening. He will devote the greater part of his speech to the Democratic management of the Insane Hospital, and the abuses for which it is responsible.

According to the Carthage Record, Scott Beck nell, of that place, always a Republican, had a good deal of fun at the expense at the Democratic committee, on the occasion of its recent "railroad" excursion to Indianapolis from Knightstown. Though he lives five miles from a railroad, and only occasionally sees a train, be marched in the Democratic procession that night, carried a red lamp, and was a "railroader" for a short time. He will support Harrison and

Object to the Italian Colony. The city health board has been compelled to interfers with the way the Italian contract laborers are living. Complaints have been made for several weeks, and they have recently become so numerous that the board decided to take some steps to remedy the matter. Health Officer Crane yesterday, at No. 147 West South street, found a house of five rooms occupied by ninety-five men. The condition of the place, he says, is wretched. The men eat and sleep in the house, and live little better than brutes. At No. 27 Henry street, the health officer states, there is a house of three rooms occupied by thirty-five men, and their mode of living was not above that at the house on South street. The rental agents who have charge of these houses stated to Mr. Crane that they did not know that they were to be used in such a manner. A well-dressed American, they said, came and rented the houses, and said they were wanted for resident purposes. The health officer has addressed a letter to the agents, demanding that the Italians be required to move out. He says that unless they do so, or live de-

for importing contract labor into Indians. Tan Epsilon Pi. The members of the Tau Epsilon Pifraternity

cently, he will prosecute the persons responsible

held a meeting last evening. This organization is known as Jawbone, from the badge, which is the left human jawbone, set with seven teeth, indicating the number of membership in each chapter. It was founded in March, 1885, at the Indiana University, the following being the founders: A. S. Warthen, T. Benham, F. B. Foster, R. F. Hight, B. T. Matthews, L. V. Buskirk and J. S. Shannon. The membership is restricted to members of Greek fra-The organization is perpetuated by the election each year, of seven members from the junior class. The object of the meeting yesterday was to grant charters to Allegheny College and Ann

Whipped by a Woman.

A few days ago George Kennedy, of 140 Scioto street, applied for divorce from his wife, and, as Mrs. Kennedy claims, employed William T. Ball to follow her in order to secure evidence against her. Yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock the she discovered Ball following her, and when the two entered a butcher shop at No. 80 Pennsylvania street, she began using a horsewhip on him, lashing him several times before he could make his escape.

Concerning Free Potatoes.

Milwaukee Sentinel. One of the features of the Mills bill which is exciting great dissatisfaction among the farmers of the States adjacent to Canada is that it puts potatoes on the free list. Under the tariff, as it exists, a duty of 15

cents per bushel of sixty pounds is levied on imported potatoes. The Mills bill makes the change in a manner evidently designed to escape notice. Potatoes are not mentioned in it by name, but it omits the provision relating to them in the tariff bill of 1883, and simply puts on the free list "bulbs and bulbous roots, not medicinal." Potatoes are bulbous roots, not medicinal. At the same time a good round protective duty is maintained on the Carolinian and Georgia farmer's peanuts.

It is noteworthy that in copies of the Mills bill sent out by the Democratic managers for distribution in the State of New York, and doubtless in other Northern States, this clause concerning "bulbous roots not medicinal" in the free list, is carefully omitted, and consequently the Democratic papers have been stoutly deny-

ing the charge in regard to free potatoes. The effect of such a provision would be felt even by farmers in this State, as it would inwite heavy importations and tend to lower the price throughout the country, potatoes being one of the great crops of Canada. Potatoes are also imported from Europe, and potatoos from Holland were sold in this city during the past winter. They are brought over as ballast frequently, so that freight charges are merely

While the Mills bill puts potatoes on the free list, it keeps up a stiff protective tariff on Paris green, which the farmer uses in his annual struggle with the potato bug. Probably some Democratic member of Congress has an interest in the manufacture of that article.

Fixing Cleveland's Position.

San Francisco Chronicle. Without the aid of a carefully prepared chronological record of his attitude, it would be impossible to determine with exactness the position of Grover Cleveland on any of the leading issues. To meet this want we have prepared the following table:

1884-85-86-87. Against silver. Civil-service reform. Against civil-service rerevenue. No second term.

form. Against abolition of internal revenue. A third term if it can be got. Against protection. Waves gore by the bucket-

tions with China. Further additions will be made as the cam-

VETERANS FROM THE WEST

Kansas Republicans Send Greetings Through Their Old Union Soldiers.

They Meet General Harrison, and With Brief Speeches and Handshaking Offer Pledges to the Leader of a Great Host.

A large delegation of veterans from northwestern Kansas arrived in the city last night over the Bee-line at 6:30 o'clock, en route for Columbus and the opportunity was taken to make a call upon General Harrison. Representatives from Mitchell, Cloud, Republic, Osborne, Smith and Jewell counties, aggregating 600, were brought into the city in eleven coaches, and at the Union Depot they were met by the local committee who escorted them to the New Denison House. They were a most enthusiastic set of Republicans. of the delegation showing only sixteen supporters of Cleveland. Prohibitionist, and two for Belva Lockwood. It was exclusively a G. A. R. delegation, with a small sprinkling of ladies and children. There are six divisions in the Kansas corps G. A. R., the first, which constituted the delegation last night, being commanded by Gen. W. H. Caldwell. He was assisted by Frank McGrath, Beloit, Kan., chief of staff; Dr. A. Patten, Beloit, assistant adjutant-general; C. E. Monell, assistant quartermaster-general; W. S. Search, assistant commissary-general; J. R. King, surgeon-general, and J. W. Garner, corps chaplain. It was arranged to include in the evening's programme, during the reception by General Harrison, to turn the command of the division over to the command of Col. W. H. Whitney, who is the only Republican postmaster in the State of Kansas. His successor. however, has been appointed and he is daily expecting his walking papers on the grounds of offensive partisanship.

At the depot the veterans were formed into line, in column of fours, and marched directly to the New Denison. Here they secured supper and afterward awaited the arrival of General Harrison. At 7:30 o'clock the word was passed around that the General had arrived, and the corridors were crowded by the veterans eager to see him. Among the visitors was F. C. Snow, of Cawker City, Kan., who was a member of the General's regiment. On the march to Atlanta he was taken ill, and, falling to the rear, he was overheard by General Harrison in his complaint at being compelled to carry a knapsack. "Let me carry it for you," said the General, then a colonel. After some hesitation Private Snow consented, and last night he remarked: "I felt small enough to crawl into a ground hog's hole when Colonel Harrison took my knapsack, but now I can half way repay him by voting the Republican ticket, which I shall do."

A half-hour later the corridors were crowded to their utmost, and shortly after the General appeared upon the stairs, escorted by Dr. Patten, Colonel Whitney and General Caldwell. He was greeted with three rousing cheers as he appeared, and recognizing the compliment by a slight bow, he was introduced by General Cald-

"General, no. Comrade Harrison-It is, indeed, a happy incident of my life to have been selected to tender to you the greetings of the First Division, First Corps, Department of Kansas, G. A. R., while on our way to the national encampment at Columbus, O. We come in a special train composed of ten coaches, and representing the counties of Mitchell, Jewell, Smith. Republic, Cloud and Ottawa, and a State whose history was begun in trouble and distress, but whose progress has been a wonder to be admired and extelled; a State whose population is augmented by 125,000 Union army veterans. In our party we have men and women with different political opinions, so that I am constrained to say that this is not intended as a political demonstration, but purely as a tender of respect to and admiration of, you as a distinguished comrade and eminent statesman, and an emulative example of American manhood. [Applause and three cheers.] I said there are those among us of different political opinions, yet I feel sure in saying to you that there are no differences among us in the high esteem of all for you in a personal sense, and to assure you that in giving us this cordial reception you have more signally endeared yourself to our entire party.

"General, I speak to you with feelings akin to relationship, by reason of the fact that my father was such an admirer of your grandfather that when I was born, in the memorable year that old Tippecanoe was elected President, he named me William Henry Harrison. [Applause.] Now, sir, in obedience to orders received, and in your presence, I resign the command of the First division to accept the command of the First corps, department of Kansas. In working for the success of the splendid excursion we have thus far enjoyed, it was a labor of love, but as a soldier's first duty is obedience to his superior offieer, I now have the pleasure of introducing to you, comrade and General, the First Division commander, comrade W. C. Whitney."

General Caldwell was interrupted by frequent cheering, and Colonel Whitney was next introduced. He spoke but briefly, as follows: "General Harrison and Ladies and Gentle-

men-This is unexpected to me to be called on to address you this evening. I take it I am not put forward to represent the Sunflower State on secount of anything I have done, or on account of my fluent speech, but merely as a sample of Kansas productions, [laughter]-great in everything. Kansas, the largest State in the Union, 200 miles wide, 400 miles long, reaching down to China and up to the stars; which raises the biggest corn and pumpkins; which has a school-house in every valley and upon every hill; which has the prettiest women, the most old soldiers and the greatest number of babies to its population of any State in the Union -Kansas, I say, sends greeting to Indiana. Indiana has been regarded as a doubtful State, but it seems to me, looking at this sea of faces, that your intelligence and patriotism should place it above suspicion. Kansas pledges 60,000 majority for Harrison and Morton, [Applause.] What does Indiana wait until November for your answer. Comrades of Kansas, what's the matter with General Harrison?" [From the whole crowd came the response, "He's all right."

At the conclusion of Colonel Whitney's remarks General Harrison was introduced. After being given three rousing cheers, he said

My Comrades-I have a choice to make and you have one. I can occupy the few moments which I have to spare either in public address or in private, personal greeting. I think you would prefer, as I shall prefer, to omit the public speech that I may be presented to each of you. [Cries of "Good, good."] I beg you, therefore, to permit me only to say that I very heartily appreciate this greeting from my comrades of Kansas. The bond that binds us together as soldiers of the late war is one that is enduring and close. No party associations can break it; it is stronger than political associations, and we are able thus in our Grand Army associations to come together upon that broad and high plane of fraternity, loyalty and charity. [Applause and cries of 'Good, good.'] Let me now, if it be your pleasure, extend a comrade's hand to each of you." [Applause.] At the conclusion of the General's speech he took the hand of each veteran as they filed by

in single file. It was an impressive scene. Being distinctively a meeting of veterans of the late war, the General was much interested in the greetings of his comrades, and, as he took their hands, it could be noticed that he was moved with deep emotion. At 8:30 o'clock the veterans left for Columbus,

and, judging from the frequent cheers they gave, it could be inferred that the crowd was thoroughly Republican. They gave the most hopeful account of the campaign work in Kansas, claiming that they would furnish a majority of 60,000. In addition to these visitors many other Grand Army men broke their journey here to pay their respects to the General. Some of them left

Knights of the Golden Circle.

tokens of their visit.

Rochester Democrat and Chronicle. Several Knights of the Golden Circle are on trial in Martin county, Indiana, for the murder of a Union soldier twenty-four years ago. If these knights should be locked up, it will lessen the Democratic vote in Indiana. If all who belonged to the organization and plotted for the overthrow of the federal government and the success of the Confederacy were locked up the Republican majority in Indiana would be very large. The knights played an important part men have struck.

in Indiana politics; murdering Union soldiers was merely one of their diversions. They aimed at greater results, but were foiled by the yigilance of Governor Mortion and the determined men sent there by the federal govern-ment. One of their great lights was elected to the vice-presidency by Democratic, Golden Circle methods in the South.

TARIFF AND WAGES.

General Draper, a New England Manufact urer, Talks After a Visit to Europe.

New York Special to Boston Advertiser. "Now as regards the argument that a tariff is needful for the protection of our manufacturing industries, let me give you a single comparison of wages paid to employes here and in England. There is a shop in Oldham which is in substantially the same line of business as that in which I am engaged at Hopedale-I mean the manufacturing of cotton machinery. The two shops each employ something over five hundred hands. In the Oldham shop they have improved machinery very largely of American design. In the Oldham shop the operatives, like our own, work very largely by the piece. The employes are mostly men, with some boys of from fourteen to eighteen years. The weekly pay-roll of the Oldham shop is a little less than £500, averaging a little less than \$4.85 per week per man. In our Hopedale factory the weekly average per employe is \$10.20. The over-crowded condition of England keeps wages down there. Under protective tariff at least, if not because of it, we pay greater wages to our employes in America. Without sufficient protection by a tariff to make up for this difference in wages, or without a corresponding reduction in wages here, it would be absolutely impossible to carry on there such a business as my own.

"I give you this instance, this comparison of wages in my own business, not as an argument for the maintenance of a duty for my personal benefit, but as a good illustration of the comparative condition of things in the manufacturing industries, here and abroad. Now, suppose the tariff is educed. With the reduction must come an accompanying reduction of wages. think that after a year or two, when things become readjusted on a new level, we would be able to meet the foreign manufacturers and substantially hold our markets, paying lower wages for labor. But many of our English cousins do not believe that we could hold our markets against them under the changed conditions. They think that we manufacturers would have to change our business; that our operatives would not work at materially reduced wages; in other words, that we should become, as they say we properly ought to be, an agricultural Na-tion. But how would New England fare as an agricultural section, and what kind of a farmer would the average skilled factory operative make! This is the way many English manufacturers talk. They believe that if they one get our trade they will hold it. Others, though, say that they would supply us for two or three years, at least, until we got on our feet again under a new order of things." "Did you talk with a good many English

manufacturers, General Draper? "Yes. They fairly admitted what our freetrade papers do not, that with a low tariff we must either diminish our manufacturing industries or else lower the rate of wages. One English hosiery manufacturer said to me that if we elected Cleveland and carried out the policy which his election foreshadows to them, they would surely close our manufacturing establishments. Some English manufacturers, influenced doubtiess by the class feeling which is so strong in England, said to me: 'Your operatives get too much, anyway. The American rate of wages is too high for workingmen, and ought to "Two or three manufacturers said to me, as a

member of their own class, that if we only r duced the tariff and then the wages paid the men, we wouldn't have so much trouble about strikes. The operatives could be more easily controlled, for with less wages they would have less money in the savings banks to fall back upon. The nearer the poor-house the workingman is, it was said, the less likely be is to strike. "It is my belief that it is not the manufactprer so much as the employe who needs to dread the lowering of duties. The manufacturer can take care of himself, provided he is solvent and able to go through the period of fluancial de-pression which must inevitably ensue after any substantial reduction of the tariff is made. Some manufacturers would fail, others would shut up shop until scuh time as they could go on again at such a price for labor as would enable them to compete. But the laboring man would find himself lower down in the scale. Just so far as the readjustment of the tariff had gone, just so

far would the readjustment of wages follow. It would simply be the letting of so much blood out of us. It is not the manufacturers who would suffer. I met many English manufacturers. So far as my observation went their profits were as great as we realize here. They have better houses, as a rule, than American manufacturers; twice or thrice the number of servante, more equipages, and maintain generally a freer style of living." "So far as the Mills bill is concerned, that

proposes an average reduction of 7 per cent., do you think that would be likely to be felt by more than a few special industries? "Other industries would suffer in sympathy

"Could not a manufacturer save on the cost of his raw material as well as by cutting down "What do you call raw material? Where do you find it? Is there anything used upon which abor in some shape has not been expended? And if you save upon the cost of your raw material, isn't the labor which has been expended

upon it going to suffer!"

ELECTIONS IN ARKANSAS.

How They Are Carried for the Democracy Immigrants Urged to Stand Away.

American Celt. (St. Louis.) The following, giving a report of the election held Tuesday last in Morrillton, Ark., is probably a fair specimen of the treatment that Northern men and Republicans receive in that section of the State. Arkansas has been moving beaven and earth for the past year to induce immigration into the State, but one such report as this is sufficient to throw the State back ten

At Morrillton, in Conway county, the Demo-crats armed themselves, and formed a pretense of a militia company. Early in the morning they took possession of the town. As George W. Baker, a G. A. R. veteran, one of the appointed judges of election, was on his way to the polis, a bully put up to it assaulted him. This gave the militia a chance to arrest Baker and confine him in the calaboose. Seeing the fate of Baker, Green Roberts, the other Republican judge and a colored man, fled. The militia then marched to the court-house, took possession of it, opened a poll, installed three Democratic judges and two clerks, and announced that 20 other poll would be permitted to be opened. The county officers, thoroughly intimidated, declared that it would be unsafe to attempt to open another poll. The militia then proceeded to run things themselves. Peddiers of Repub lican tickets were chased away from the poll. The editor of the Star, a stanch Republican. refused to leave, whereupon he was set upon by Captain Stover, the leader of the armed mob and a number of his associates, cruelly beaten and then hustled off to the calaboose. The militia ran things to suit themselves for the remainder of the day. The plucky editor has, however, prepared and sent to the Northern press the following statement:

majority, and Norwood, the Union Labor candidate, would have carried it by 500 at least, but law and order were trampled under foot as completely as if there were no such things in exist-ence. Talk about freedom of speech, or of the press, over there in Arkansas, where they are getting immigration bureaus organized to decoy honest people from their homes in the North, where cyclones and blizzards are but trifles compared with the bulldozing and intimidation which men are compelled to undergo here. "If there is any person in the United States who has entertained one thought of coming to Arksasas to make his home, I advise him to come down here and see how elections are carried on, and he will see how much liberty he has if he is a Republican. My God, talk about liberty in the South! The same spirit that inhabited the breast of the Southern leaders and s good portion of the Southern soldiers during the war is as manifest and malicious now as it was during the days of the rebellion. Church members do not scruple to threaten anything which the leaders exact. I advise every man who esteems a free vote and fair count to shun Arkansas. What negroes they cannot make vote the Democratic ticket they intimidate so

"Conway county is Republican by at least 300

Give Thurman a Rest.

be corroborated by many witnesses."

they cannot vote at all. These statements can

Omaha Republican. If there is no hope for the Democratic party save in the sight of a man's wiping his nose with red bandana, then let them borrow one of the Judge's old bandanas and let Cleveland, or Barnum, him of the mules, stand up before the people and wipe his nose to the people's full content. They are both tough, and each has a tolerably good-sized nose. Trot them with the bandans about the country; bring them out night and day; if it should make sick, nobody would care much.

Miners Go on a Strike. St. Louis, Sept. 10.-Six hundred miners are out on a strike at the Bevier, Mo., mines. They demanded as winter wages 78 cents per ton for unriddled coal and 93 cents for riddled. This JACKSONVILLE'S AFFLICTION

Large Increase in the Number of New Cases-

Contributions for the Relief the City.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10 .- The Times-Demoerat's Jacksonville special says: "The great lack of nurses here is shown in the case of Rev. J. H. Sharp, who died yesterday. He had no one to watch over him save a very ignorant and inexperienced negress. Yesterday morning he took a hot bath and then made her bathe his feet in ice-water and put ice on his neck. She did not know any better, and he died in an hour. Dozens of such instances might be mentioned to prove that many deaths have been caused by lack of good nurses. Last night, when the eighteen nurses from New Orleans arrived, there were three to five applicants for every one; but they had to go to the hospitals, and patients sick at their homes will have to do the best they can until more come. The Mayor of Charleston telegraphs that a corps of good, experienced nurses is there, ready to come at any moment at Charleston's expense. They will be accepted thankfully to-day, and 200 more could be used. Great efforts will be made to get out a train tomorrow to the North. Circulars were thoroughly distributed in the city vo-day, calling on all who desire to leave on the train to register at the secretary's office at once. It is thought that a large number of persons are willing to go, as the people now see the necessity of it. The large number of deaths has had the effect of thoroughly frightening women and in-valids, and all will be glad to get started off. Edgar Davidson, resident freight agent of the East Tennessee, Virginia & Georgia railroad, who died very suddenly this forenoon, got wet in Saturday's storm by sitting near an open window, and he was too weak to recover. Mr. J. L. McKinnop, a clerk in Marvin's shoe store. was well on Saturday, was taken ill on Sunday, and was a corpse last night. All these cases coming so close together worry the people greatly. The storm proved fatal to many, and will doubtless greatly retard the recovery of many others. W. W. Douglass, city editor of the Evening Metropolie, has the fever. So far, the only newspaper men that have been stricken are Messrs. Carter, Kettle and Douglass. Mr. Carter, who is editor of the Metropolis, is up to-day and at his post. The other editors are all right thus far.

"The responses to the appeal are prompt and very generous. Letters are coming in from all parts, with from 25 cents to \$1 enclosed, and all with words of cheer, sympathy and encourage ment. Large additions will be made to the Sand Hills Hospital. Ten cottages or wards, fifteen by twenty, are to be erected at once. Very few patients will be sent to St. Luke's hereafter, as the mortality is so great as to show that the building is badly infected or that something else is the trouble. Two nurses were stricken there last night. The story telegraphed from St. Augustine about the alleged finding of five corpses of persons supposed to be Jacksonville refugees. has proved to be a canard.

"The official bulletin for the twenty-four hours ended at 6 P. M., Sept. 10, is as follows: New cases, 132; deaths, 15. Total number of cases to date, 632; total number of deaths to date, 78. The dead are: Mrs. Laura Jenkins. Edgar Davidson, J. L. McKinney, Mrs. Christopher and J. C. Wright."

NEW YORK, Sept. 10 .- Subscriptions for the relief of the afflicted in Jacksonville here to-day amounted to \$14,331.34. Of this amount \$12,-000 was the donation of one man who refused to give his name. He presented Mayor Hewitt a \$10,000 gold certificate and two crisp \$1,000 bills. The total amount subscribed here to date

GALVESTON, Sept. 10 .- This city to-day ancwered the appeal of Jacksonville with the following dispatch, sent James M. Schumacher: With deep sympathy for your people in their afflic-tion, the people of Galveston have subscribed toward their relief \$1,200, for which amount draw on me at sight through the Island City Saving Bank.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—At the meeting of the citizens' relief committee to-day additional subscriptions in aid of the Jacksonville fever sufferers were announced amounting to \$3,838, making a total of \$4,563. A telegram was read from Chairman Schumacher of the Jacksonville finance committee, expressing gratitude for the \$7,500 received from this city on Saturday, and the committee decided to send \$2,500 more at

Mr. Bynum's Ambitious Scheme. Shelbyville Republican.

The speech of Mr. Ed Gould in the operahall, Aug. 29, was certainly a remarkable and even startling performance. Some of the things he said are calculated to excite astonishment among Democrats, especially those who are friends of Senator Voorhees. According to Mr. Gould, who speaks for the labor organizations and claims an exclusive right to represent their sentiments, Congressman Bynum is their idol, and they propose to elect a Legislature that will send him to the United States Senate in place of Dan Voorhess. Afterward they intend to nominate him for the presidency. Mr. Gould assured his auditors that the Democratic candidates for the Legislature in this district are pledged to this programme, and that a vote for Scott Ray, Lee Wilson, Dan Foley, James B. Curtis and others meant a vote to send Bynum to the Senate. Scott Ray sat in front of Gould while he was making these statements. and applauded all his utterances. No denial was entered to the statement that he would vote for Bynum if elected to the State Senate. We believe this will be news to most Democrats who are not posted as to the ambitious schemes and wide-reaching plans of the great and illustrious Bynum. That worthy has his eye on big things. No ordinary election to Congress will satisfy him. He has mapped out a field that takes in the State of Indiana and the whole United States for the gratification of his ulti-

High License in Minnesota. Omaha Republican.

There are now only 1,597 salcons in the State, as against 2,806 when the law went into force. There is also a large increase of revenue. But a more important and more interesting result is a great improvement in the public morals. The low groggeries are closed. There is universal testimony that police business is vastly decreased in the smaller towns and villages, and with it drinking and drunkenness. This effect is not so apparent in the larger cities, but this is easily accounted for. The reports from all parts of the State agree that the consumption of liquor is reduced in the same proportion as the number of saloons, or even more so. Besides, the system has tended to increase the purity of elections. The evidence on these points is direct and unmistakable.

HEALTHY gums of reseate hue White, sound teeth must surely fill; Rosy lips shine always through; For sweet Sozodont will heal All the evils teeth destroy. This you should through life employ.

AMUSEMENTS.

ENGLISH'S OPERA-HOUSE Opening of the Season, Three Nights and Matinee. Beginning Thursday Sept. 13, MR. JAMES C. ROACH. In His Own Irish-American Drama.

Under the Management of J. M. HILL. A Great

Play and Actor.

Popular Prices, 15c to 75c. Seats on sale this morning. PARK THEATER

Every Afternoon and Evening This Week, the Comedian and Singer, MR. CHARLES A. GARDNER.

In the New Comedy. PRICES, 10, 20 and 30 Cents

BASE-BALL PARK LEAGUE GAMES.

TO-DAY!

Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 12 and 13. WASHINGTON—Sept. 15, 17 and 18, General admission, 50c; pavilion, 75c; box \$1. Reserved-seat tickets on sale at Big 4 ticketoffice, corner Washington and Meridian streets.

Game called at 3:30 p m. HOTEL GRAND

INDIANAPOLIS, IND. Passenger elevator and all modern conveniences. Leading Hotel of the city, and strictly first class. Rates, \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 per day, the latter price including bath. GEO. F. PFINGST, Proprietos.